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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 64/293, 69/199 and 70/178. It summarizes the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to counter transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as to prevent crime and reinforce criminal justice systems, thus strengthening the rule of law. The report also refers to developments relating to the governance and financial situation of the Office. It includes information on the status of ratifications of, or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as on emerging policy issues, responses thereto and recommendations aimed at enhancing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

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I. Introduction

1. In implementing the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to promote justice, the rule of law, crime prevention and reform of criminal justice institutions as important aspects of the global development agenda.

2. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to implement thematic programmes supporting the ratification and implementation of the drug conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

3. The present report provides a brief overview of efforts undertaken by UNODC, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/178. The report also provides a brief overview of the progress made in the implementation by the United Nations system of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 64/293.[1]

4. Furthermore, the report includes a section containing, inter alia, information on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 69/199 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the Convention against Corruption.

II. Action taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

5. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its twenty-fifth session on 11 December 2015 and from 23 to 27 May 2016.

6. Six resolutions were adopted by the Commission or recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly. One draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", approved by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, was recommended, through the Economic and Social Council, for adoption by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session. Two other draft resolutions, which were recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, focused on restorative justice in criminal matters and mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention (see E/2016/30-E/CN.15/2016/13).

7. During its thematic discussion, the Commission considered criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

[1] For more detailed information, see also the report by the Secretary-General entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons" (A/71/119), which has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/179.

including the financing of terrorism, and technical assistance in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols.

8. Furthermore, at its twenty-fifth session, the Commission considered the standing item on its contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1. For the consideration of that item, UNODC prepared a document on its contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the proposed roles of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in reviewing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (see E/CN.7/2016/CRP.1-E/CN.15/2016/CRP.1). During the deliberations on that item, it was noted that UNODC was prepared to assist States in their efforts to implement the universal, transformative and unified 2030 Agenda, which had also been made a key part of the proposed strategic framework for the Office.

III. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth Congress

9. In its resolution 70/174, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, including the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation.[2] In line with that resolution, the Commission reviewed the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In the same resolution, the Assembly also welcomed the intention of the Government of Qatar to work with UNODC in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the outcome of the Thirteenth Congress, particularly the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth Congress, to be held in 2020. In line with that resolution, at its twenty-fifth session, the Commission considered proposals by Member States on ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Doha Declaration (see E/CN.15/2016/11).

[2] A/CONF.222/17, chap. I, resolution 1.

IV. Action taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in thematic areas

A. Enhancing international cooperation and responses to crime

1. Transnational organized crime

10. During the reporting period, the Organized Crime Convention was ratified or acceded to by one State (bringing the Convention to near-universal adherence, with 187 parties). The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children was ratified or acceded to by two States (bringing the number of parties to 169), the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air was ratified or acceded to by one State (bringing the number of parties to 142) and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition was ratified, acceded to or accepted by one State (bringing the number of parties to 114). During the reporting period, UNODC also continued to provide normative, technical and substantive support to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its working groups, including the open-ended intergovernmental meeting to explore all options regarding an appropriate and effective review mechanism for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, convened in accordance with Conference resolution 7/1.

11. UNODC continued to develop the knowledge management portal Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC), which includes case law and legislation databases and hosts a directory of competent national authorities. In addition, UNODC updated the *Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol Thereto*, and was finalizing the redevelopment of the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool, which will undergo pilot testing for future use in technical assistance programmes and activities. The publication *Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: Needs Assessment Tools* was also finalized. UNODC delivered training on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention to practitioners from over 60 countries, including legislative assistance for Afghanistan and Viet Nam on bringing their national legislation into line with the Convention.

12. Through its Global Programme for Strengthening the Capacities of Member States to Prevent and Combat Organized and Serious Crime, UNODC provided technical support to the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors and the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus. Each network facilitated the exchange of practices, contacts and execution of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests among mutual legal assistance central authorities and senior prosecutors from about 16 and 20 countries, respectively. Under the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus, UNODC also supported the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West Africa, the

judicial platform for the Sahel countries and the judicial platform for Indian Ocean Commission members.

13. UNODC supported the establishment and functioning of regional centres such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the joint planning cell of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, the Criminal Intelligence Centre to Combat Drugs of the Gulf Cooperation Council and others. States in South-East Asia requested UNODC support in establishing a similar regional platform.

14. UNODC, in coordination with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Customs Organization, Europol, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other international and regional organizations, launched the Global Programme on Building Effective Networks against Transnational Organized Crime, which included a "networking the networks" initiative to establish operational links between international and regional law enforcement centres and organizations as well as regional cooperation platforms for prosecutorial and central authorities and financial intelligence units. The Programme also included the "LE TrainNet" initiative to build a network of law enforcement training institutions that will exchange training curricula and materials, methodologies, best practices and trainers, and may jointly develop training tools and materials.

15. In partnership with the World Customs Organization, UNODC continued to implement the Container Control Programme for maritime trade supply security across all regions. The Programme was extended to air cargo through a pilot programme in Pakistan in 2016, and the roll-out in other countries was planned.

16. Through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, UNODC supported field-based mentors in the Balkans, Central Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa, the Pacific and the Mekong subregion, and provided capacity-building support to requesting countries. Assistance was offered to the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa, the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America against Money-Laundering and the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Asia and the Pacific. Furthermore, UNODC updated the money-laundering and terrorist financing model law for common-law jurisdictions, in cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Monetary Fund.

2. Countering trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants

17. As mandated by the Global Plan of Action, UNODC continued to host and manage the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, collect information for the forthcoming *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016* and coordinate the work of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, which the Office is chairing in 2016. Two key policy papers on core human trafficking issues will be published under the UNODC chairmanship of the Group. UNODC also continued its active engagement in the system-wide Global Migration Group.

18. Technical assistance to Member States was provided to more than 60 countries across Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. A new

global project was launched in January 2016 to provide tailored assistance to 13 countries over the next four years to develop or enhance national counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling responses. UNODC also launched the regional strategy for combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (2015-2020) in West and Central Africa, covering 22 African countries.

19. During the period under review, technical assistance at the national level included, for example, capacity-building in Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Morocco, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Tunisia; legislative support in Ethiopia and Nigeria; and the development of a regional training initiative with national training institutes for police and gendarmerie in Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger.

20. UNODC developed a comprehensive technical publication entitled *The Role of Recruitment Fees and Abusive and Fraudulent Practices of Recruitment Agencies in Trafficking in Persons*.

21. To enhance international cooperation for preventing and combating migrant smuggling and addressing jurisdictional issues at sea, UNODC organized transregional workshops in 2015 focusing on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, and the Mediterranean. UNODC also held a workshop on migrant smuggling by air and document fraud, and continued a series of regional workshops on strengthening cross-border cooperation in addressing irregular migration-related crimes in the Western Balkans, jointly with the International Organization for Migration and OSCE. Furthermore, regional conferences were held in Pakistan to enhance cooperation related to migrant smuggling, and in South Africa, together with the Southern African Development Community, to draft a regional action plan on migrant smuggling. UNODC also launched a regional awareness campaign on migrant smuggling, involving Mexico and Central American States.

22. As of 30 May 2016, the Human Trafficking Case Law Database had been expanded to include 1,311 cases from 94 jurisdictions. A similar database on migrant smuggling was being developed with the aim of gaining a better understanding of migrant smuggling prosecutions and of the implementation of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol.

3. Measures against trafficking in firearms

23. Through the Global Firearms Programme, UNODC assisted 28 countries in enhancing knowledge, strengthening normative frameworks and building capacity and skills to implement the Firearms Protocol. Legislative assistance was provided to Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Ghana, Mauritania and the Niger. Under the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, UNODC conducted two regional seminars, in San José and in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on the synergies between the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol, and published two issue papers addressing these aspects.

24. Technical support and capacity-building on marking, record-keeping, collection, management and disposal of firearms continued in several Sahel countries, and technical advice was provided to Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador and Panama. A train-the-trainers course on the investigation and prosecution of firearms trafficking was held in Vienna in May 2016. UNODC also provided training for civil society organizations in Uruguay and West Africa, and

delivered and/or participated in other training courses and seminars in cooperation with partner organizations.

25. The *UNODC Study on Firearms 2015*, completed in 2015, was welcomed by the Working Group on Firearms at its fourth meeting. The study laid the foundation for more sustained data collection and analysis work to come, and to support implementation of Sustainable Development Goal target 16.4 on illicit arms flows. As the proposed lead agency, UNODC will work collaboratively with other United Nations agencies and Member States in monitoring the achievement of this target. Cooperation and coordination continued with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union, the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR), the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States, the Organization of American States, OSCE and the Union of South American Nations.

B. Curbing corruption

26. As at 1 June 2016, there were 178 parties to the Convention against Corruption.

27. Under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention, 125 country reviews were finalized, with another 20 being close to finalization. Follow-up technical assistance activities have been initiated in more than 40 countries. Since its inception, the Implementation Review Mechanism has received financial contributions from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In-kind contributions have also been provided by Argentina, Armenia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, China, Colombia, Fiji, Greece, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Nepal, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Solomon Islands, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu.

28. The Implementation Review Group held its sixth session from 1 to 5 June 2015 and resumed that session on 3 and 4 November 2015 on the margins of the sixth session of the Conference of States Parties. The Group considered, inter alia, the implementation of the Convention, the assessment of the performance of the Implementation Review Mechanism, technical assistance and financial and budgetary matters.

29. The Working Group on Prevention held its sixth meeting from 31 August to 2 September 2015, and the Working Group on Asset Recovery held its ninth meeting on 2 and 3 September 2015, both in Vienna.

30. The sixth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption was held from 2 to 6 November 2015 in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation. The Conference adopted an unprecedented 10 resolutions. Most notably, the Conference launched the second cycle of reviews under the Convention against Corruption peer review mechanism, which will look into the important

chapters on prevention and asset recovery and will start in June 2016. The Conference also adopted four other resolutions aimed at preventing corruption through the use of information and communications technologies and related innovations in public service delivery, by educating and training professionals on countering corruption and by promoting public-private partnership in the prevention of and fight against corruption. The Conference further adopted resolutions aimed at strengthening international cooperation and asset recovery, including by providing new mandates for UNODC to develop specific guidance materials and tools. Finally, for the first time, the Conference encouraged a focus on strengthening anti-corruption efforts in small island developing States.

31. UNODC continued to develop and disseminate knowledge-building tools for practitioners. The anti-corruption portal called Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) continued its successful operation. The Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative contained over 1,800 resources (up from 800 in 2013), in addition to a model course on the Convention against Corruption. Furthermore, a number of international and regional workshops and meetings of the Initiative were held in 2015 and 2016. UNODC also continued its partnerships with the private sector to prevent and combat corruption at the national and international levels.

32. UNODC delivered a significant part of its technical assistance through the Anti-Corruption Adviser Programme. Currently, regional advisers are working on South-East Asia, West and Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, the Pacific region, the Middle East and North Africa, and small island developing States. In El Salvador and in Mozambique, national anti-corruption advisers provided assistance and expert advice. Also, UNODC continued to implement anti-corruption projects in a number of countries, including Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Paraguay, Tunisia and Viet Nam.

33. Under the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, UNODC, together with the World Bank, continued to provide both case-related and general capacity-building support to more than 20 countries. Those countries were given assistance in strengthening their capacities in asset tracing, international cooperation, the preparation and conduct of case consultations, and case strategy development. The fourth session of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, co-chaired by the Government of Tunisia, the Government of Germany and the Government of Qatar within the framework of the latter's presidency of the Group of Seven and supported by the StAR Initiative, was held in Hammamet, Tunisia, from 8 to 10 December 2015. The meeting provided a platform for capacity-building, the exchange of expertise and several bilateral meetings, focusing in particular on cases concerning Tunisia.

34. UNDP and UNODC continued to implement a joint anti-corruption project for the Pacific, as well as two complementary global projects with parallel workplans, covering East Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, South Asia, South-East Asia, Southern Africa and small island developing States. Furthermore, UNDP and UNODC jointly implemented an anti-corruption project in Kosovo.[3] UNODC and UNDP continued to support efforts to integrate anti-corruption into United Nations

[3] All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

programming. UNODC also coordinated with the United Nations Global Compact, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in relation to preventing and combating corruption.

C. Preventing and countering terrorism

35. Under its Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism, UNODC continued to provide legal and capacity-building assistance aimed at supporting national criminal justice systems in preventing and countering terrorism. During the reporting period, UNODC contributed to 20 additional ratifications of the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism. UNODC efforts also contributed to achieving the necessary number of parties to the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material for its entry into force on 8 May 2016.

36. In-depth analysis and support for the revision of national counter-terrorism legislation were provided by UNODC to several countries, including Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Somalia and Turkmenistan. In addition, UNODC responded to several requests for legislative assistance on incorporating requirements of recent Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2178 (2014), into national legislation.

37. UNODC continued to deliver capacity-building training at the global, regional and national levels on a broad range of specialized thematic areas. During the reporting period, the Office assisted more than 90 Member States and carried out some 100 national and regional activities through which more than 3,000 criminal justice officials were given training. In addition, in response to requests from Member States, UNODC proactively mobilized resources and expertise to support criminal justice and law enforcement officials in addressing the challenges posed by foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization, the growing nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime, the financing of terrorism, including through the illicit sale of antiquities, and the trafficking and destruction of world cultural property by terrorists. On the issue of foreign terrorist fighters, UNODC has launched a technical assistance initiative on strengthening the criminal justice responses to foreign terrorist fighters in the Middle East and North Africa and in Balkan countries. Assistance pertaining to the issue of foreign terrorist fighters was initiated for Central Asia, South-East Asia and the Sahel region.

38. In its technical assistance, UNODC integrates human rights aspects, including by promoting the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases on the basis of the rule of law. In this context, the training module on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism further demonstrated its relevance during the period under review, especially for customizing training materials to specific contexts in a number of countries, and for the development of online training on this important subject.

39. During the reporting period, several States sought the Office's assistance on the treatment of children recruited by or associated with terrorist groups. Recognizing the importance of ensuring the protection of children's rights, UNODC initiated assistance for the Sahel countries on the criminal justice aspects related to children allegedly involved with Boko Haram, and developed a new capacity-building initiative on justice and security challenges concerning children associated with violent extremist groups, including terrorist groups.

40. To support capacity-building and training in the area of terrorism prevention, UNODC continued to produce handbooks and other publications, bringing the total number to 38. The tools launched during the reporting period include *Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework*, human rights-related training materials for Nigeria and the *Compendium of Bilateral and Regional Instruments for South Asia: International Cooperation in Criminal Matters*. In response to increased demand for online training, UNODC advanced work on several new online courses, such as on the use of the Internet for terrorism purposes, jointly with technical experts from Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

41. UNODC continued its efforts to enhance international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to terrorism by providing networking opportunities and facilitating the exchange of national and regional good practices. The regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries is one example of an efficiently functioning mechanism to facilitate requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition among Member States. Another such platform is planned for Central Africa.

42. To ensure the sustainability of its technical assistance and to promote professional legal training, the Office successfully partnered with training institutions in India, Indonesia, Libya, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Tunisia and Yemen in preparing their staff to act as trainers.

43. UNODC continued to build and maintain strategic partnerships with international, regional and subregional organizations, including United Nations system entities. The Office further strengthened its cooperation with entities participating in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, by enhancing coordination of technical assistance plans and implementing a joint project in the area of terrorism prevention.

D. Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems

44. UNODC continued to assist Member States in applying the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in over 40 countries in all regions of the world, including developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict. Through global, regional and country programmes and its field office network, UNODC supported Member States in developing effective crime prevention strategies and policies and in building the capacity of their criminal justice systems to operate more fairly and effectively within the framework of the rule of law. These efforts are contributing to the achievement of several goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development, in particular Goal 16. The examples provided below reflect some promising practices and the progress achieved recently.

45. Within the global focal point for the police, justice and corrections in post-conflict and other crisis situations, the Office participated in the joint planning of field missions, in the joint programming of technical assistance and in strategic discussions at headquarters. As part of its Sahel programme, the Office supported several countries in that region in drafting model laws on the protection of victims and witnesses, trained criminal justice officials on the proper treatment and handling of victims and witnesses of crime, and developed the capacity of prison officials to properly register, evaluate and classify high-risk prisoners.

46. Crime prevention continued to be a priority in the work of UNODC. For instance, in Latin America, the Office promoted the economic inclusion of young people as a form of crime prevention in Brazil and conducted training in Mexico to increase the quality and accuracy of local crime prevention interventions. UNODC is increasing efforts to assist countries in preventing youth crime by helping marginalized and at-risk youth develop life skills through sports and related activities, building on the Office's experience in life skills programmes to prevent drug abuse among youth.

47. UNODC is also prioritizing activities that address global prison challenges in order to meet three strategic objectives: reducing the scope of imprisonment; strengthening prison management and improving prison conditions, including health-care services; and supporting the social reintegration of offenders upon release. The Office undertook assessments of the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment in Ethiopia and Indonesia, as well as a prison assessment in Nepal and an assessment of prison reform and social reintegration in Tajikistan. UNODC supported 15 countries in building capacities to develop and implement HIV prevention, treatment and care strategies and programmes in prisons. Capacity-building workshops and training courses for prison officials or policymakers were held in over 15 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. The Office also provided rehabilitation support and in-prison training on literacy and vocational skills in Afghanistan, and supported the drafting of a plan to reduce prison overcrowding in Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

48. The Office also promoted access to justice and legal aid by supporting countries in the development of national legal aid legislation, strategies or legal aid training materials, or in the exchange of good practices and capacity-building for legal aid providers. In addition, UNODC partnered with UNDP in the development of a global study on legal aid to identify good practices and priorities for future technical assistance.

49. UNODC also promoted gender equality in the criminal justice system through its work on preventing and responding to violence against women and on the rights of women offenders and prisoners. Examples include work in Egypt to build the capacity of police and prosecutors responding to gender-based violence, and in Panama to raise awareness of the special needs of women deprived of liberty and eradicate all forms of violence against women.

50. The Office also stepped up its efforts to support justice for children and to prevent and address violence against children. In over 10 countries in different regions, UNODC carried out assessments, supported legislative development or

trained relevant professionals. Under the new Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC worked closely with the United Nations Children's Fund to deliver technical assistance at the global and regional levels, and in a pilot country, Colombia, at the national level.

51. To support the delivery of its technical assistance, UNODC developed several handbooks and other tools in the reporting period, including the *Handbook on Dynamic Security and Prison Intelligence* and the *Handbook on the Management of High-Risk Prisoners*, a *Training Curriculum on Women and Imprisonment*, a set of modules on justice, policing and other essential services for women and girls subject to violence, and a technical paper on combating violence against migrants. The Office also advanced work on new and updated tools, such as model legislation on legal aid and a handbook on the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons.

52. UNODC continued to build on partnerships with international and local governmental and non-governmental organizations, including as a member of coordination mechanisms such as the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, the United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice. UNODC also partnered with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization and UNDP in the process of developing a joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, with UNODC in the lead for police and justice services.

E. Data collection, research and trend analysis, and international cooperation in the forensic field

53. Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the General Assembly in 2015, the United Nations Statistical Commission agreed upon an indicator framework that set new data requirements for the monitoring of progress in the areas of public safety and security, rule of law and access to justice, as outlined under Goal 16 and other relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNODC has the capacity to support countries in producing high-quality data for reporting against indicators on crime and criminal justice, with a view to ensuring effective monitoring of progress towards targets.

54. The endorsement of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes by the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2015 was a major step forward in improving the consistency and comparability of crime statistics. As the custodian of the International Classification, UNODC established a technical advisory group, which held its first meeting in May 2016.

55. A major tool for the promulgation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes is the standards set in the annual United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. To enhance the quality and availability of data collected and disseminated through the Survey, UNODC has

built a global network of over 130 national focal points, who held their first joint meeting in May 2016.

56. Important progress has also been made in the development of common standards for victimization surveys, which are indispensable tools for the monitoring of several Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The first common survey instrument was finalized in 2015, together with the UNODC-National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victimization, Public Security and Justice, and in collaboration with experts from 12 Member States and other partners in Latin America and the Caribbean.

57. The third edition of the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293, will be published during the last quarter of 2016. UNODC started collecting data for the production of that edition of the report in April 2015, covering more than 130 countries around the world.

58. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 and General Assembly resolution 69/314, UNODC launched the first *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species*. The report was produced with the support of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, composed of UNODC, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, INTERPOL, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization. That study, which explores the involvement of organized criminal networks in illicit trafficking in protected species, required the creation of a world wildlife seizures database. That database is to be updated on the basis of the new illicit trade reporting requirement issued by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

59. UNODC continued its efforts to enhance the capacity of forensic science institutions worldwide through the development of guidelines and manuals, and the promotion of forensic best practices, from the crime scene to the courtroom. The Office also made reference materials and training tools available in support of law enforcement officials, laboratory experts and the judiciary. These included the standardized training programmes and e-learning resources on security document examination designed to enhance border security and to help prevent and combat identity-related crimes, particularly in relation to trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and terrorist mobility. UNODC also continued its efforts to enhance professional development for forensic-science practitioners and to provide sustainable quality-assurance support to a broad audience, including through the online implementation of international collaborative exercises for testing security documents.

60. UNODC supported regional cooperation activities in the forensic science sector through collaboration with, and participation in activities of, the Asian Forensic Sciences Network, the Ibero-American Academy of Forensic Science Institutes and the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes. In the framework of the International Forensic Strategic Alliance, a partnership among regional forensic science networks, UNODC continues to support the creation of opportunities for strategic collaboration across the global forensic science community.

F. Emerging policy issues and responses

Piracy

61. Under its Maritime Crime Programme, UNODC continued to support criminal justice systems in the Indian Ocean region and delivered capacity-building activities through training for law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges and prison officials. Regional cooperation among coastal States was strengthened through the establishment of the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime. In Somalia, UNODC supported maritime law enforcement by embedding mentors in regional coast guard services and maritime police units. Construction of the Mogadishu prison and court complex commenced. In the Gulf of Guinea, UNODC supported legal reform efforts on piracy and armed robbery, including legal assessments and legislative drafting and capacity-building for prosecutors and judges.

Cybercrime and the use of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children

62. In accordance with resolution 22/7 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the UNODC *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime* was translated and made available in all six official languages of the United Nations, and the Secretariat invited Member States to provide their comments on the study.

63. UNODC, through its Global Programme on Cybercrime, continued to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support in South-East Asia, East Africa and Central America, inter alia by training law enforcement professionals, prosecutors and judges on electronic evidence, including with regard to online child protection.

Countering trafficking in cultural property

64. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/196, UNODC developed a practical tool to assist Member States in the implementation of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences and included those Guidelines in the updated *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*.

65. UNODC continued to be involved in combating trafficking in cultural property by participating in various activities and cooperating with relevant partners, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and INTERPOL.

Environmental crime, including trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora

66. Through its Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, UNODC supported more than 20 Member States in strengthening their responses to wildlife and forest crime by reviewing national legislation, providing specialized training and equipment to front-line officers, providing on-the-ground mentorship to intelligence analysts and investigators, working with prosecutors to increase the quality and admissibility of cases for court, and raising awareness among the

judiciary on the transnational, organized and serious nature of wildlife and forest crime. Furthermore, the Global Programme worked to support Member States in tracing the proceeds of wildlife crime and to support wildlife authorities in strengthening anti-corruption measures. In association with several Member States, UNODC also began addressing transnational organized crime in the fisheries sector.

V. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

67. At the reconvened twenty-fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Member States took note of Economic and Social Council decision 2015/234, extending the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the first half of 2017, and elected the co-Chairs of that working group. The working group continued to play an important role as a forum for discussions in areas such as strategic and budgetary matters, evaluation, oversight, programme development and implementation, and the financial situation of the Office.

68. The financial situation of UNODC remains vulnerable. Its consolidated budget for the biennium 2016-2017 totals $651.1 million, of which 6.9 per cent comes from regular budget funds and 93.1 per cent from extrabudgetary resources. The decline in non-earmarked funds persists, with general-purpose income predicted to reach a mere 1.7 per cent of total income in 2016. Low levels of non-earmarked or soft-earmarked funding represent a key challenge to the effective implementation of the mandates and programmes of UNODC and put a strain on its management, coordination and normative functions.

69. The consolidated budget for the biennium 2016-2017 builds on the lessons learned since the launch of the funding model of full cost recovery, namely the need to cost programme delivery transparently, fairly and consistently; to use funding sources for their intended purposes; and to seek ways to realize cost efficiencies. The continued implementation of full cost recovery in 2016-2017 remains essential for ensuring the financial sustainability of the Office.

70. In 2014 and 2015, UNODC introduced major initiatives to strengthen the accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of programme execution, including the United Nations Secretariat-wide Enterprise Resource Planning System (Umoja), the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, the framework of engagement of external parties and a comprehensive approach to risk management.

71. At the UNODC annual appeal event held in Vienna on 25 February 2016, UNODC presented the funding needs for the biennium 2016-2017 and highlighted the resources necessary to assist Member States in countering drugs, crime and terrorism. The event was framed within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and highlighted the links between UNODC mandates and the attainment of sustainable and equitable growth for all.

72. Pledges for voluntary contributions reached $325 million in 2015; a decline, however, is projected for 2016. Among the largest donors are Australia, Canada,

Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Panama, Qatar, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.

73. General-purpose contributions further declined to $4.4 million in 2015, and a similar level is anticipated for 2016. General-purpose funds were almost exclusively provided by the following donors: Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Finland, Germany, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United States and Hong Kong, China.

74. Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, UNODC had been strengthening its results-based strategic planning efforts to focus on assisting Member States in developing coherent and integrated approaches to organized crime, illicit trafficking, corruption, and terrorism and its root causes, as well as to addressing the world drug problem and promoting a fully balanced approach to the implementation of the drug conventions within a human rights-based framework. A wide range of platforms and tools were being developed to foster integrated system-wide approaches.

75. The Office is undertaking a comprehensive exercise to revitalize its inter-agency affairs portfolio with a view to enhancing field-level impact and ensuring effective collaboration with sister agencies in delivering technical assistance, upon request.

76. UNODC continues to fine-tune and improve the integrated programming approach focusing on the integration of global programme components into regional and country programmes and interregional programme cooperation. Essential to this approach is the development of regional and country programmes, since it enables the Office to respond to Member States' priorities in a participatory and sustainable manner. In 2015, the Office launched the regional programme for Central Asia and the revised country programmes for Afghanistan and Iran (Islamic Republic of). This brings the total number of integrated programmes to 18, comprising nine regional programmes and nine country programmes.

77. The Independent Evaluation Unit evaluates the entire portfolio of UNODC according to universal standards and norms set by the United Nations Evaluation Group and cooperates with audits to ensure efficiencies in oversight. The Unit has invested heavily in information technology, capacity-building and the setting of high standards of quality, while also focusing on gender and human rights and giving assurances and recommendations on project and programme performance to Member States and UNODC senior management. The number of major, programmatic in-depth evaluations increased from 2 in 2011 to 11 in 2015, and compliance with UNODC evaluation requirements increased from 40 per cent in 2011 to 75 per cent in 2014.

VI. Recommendations

78. It is recommended that the General Assembly consider taking the following actions, including with a view to furthering the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

(a) Continue to attach high priority to strengthening the rule of law and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through the prevention of crime and the promotion of fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems;

(b) Request Member States to continue providing financial support to UNODC in the area of rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice;

(c) Call upon UNODC to effectively assist Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the promotion of comprehensive and coherent whole-of-government responses to existing challenges;

Addressing transnational organized crime

(d) Call upon Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(e) Call upon Member States to effectively implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(f) Invite Member States to adopt legislative and other measures to implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, including through the adaptation of their national legislation to the relevant criminalization provisions and to the provisions on international cooperation in criminal matters of those instruments, and further encourage Member States that are parties to the Convention to promote and strengthen international cooperation by implementing and making more effective use of the Convention as the legal basis for this purpose;

(g) Call upon States to enhance the identification of victims of human trafficking among vulnerable groups, especially people on the move, to enable better access to assistance and protection;

(h) Call upon States to use available measures and tools to prevent and combat organized crime related to smuggling of migrants or trafficking in persons, in particular instruments for effective international cooperation, and to trace, freeze and confiscate the proceeds of crime;

(i) Call upon Member States to provide each other with the widest measure of mutual legal assistance, as provided for under the Organized Crime Convention, and, when investigating the predicate crimes of money-laundering, to conduct parallel financial investigations and to follow the money trail, with the ultimate aim of depriving criminals of their proceeds of crime through confiscation measures;

(j) Invite Member States to develop or strengthen their national capacities for the collection and analysis of data on illicit firearms trafficking,

inter alia as a contribution to the implementation of target 16.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals;

Curbing corruption

(k) Encourage Member States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(l) Encourage States parties and signatories to the Convention against Corruption to make efforts for its full implementation;

(m) Encourage Member States to afford each other the widest measure of cooperation and assistance for the recovery and return of assets;

Preventing and countering terrorism

(n) Encourage Member States to ratify and implement the 19 international legal instruments related to counter-terrorism, as well as relevant United Nations resolutions;

(o) Encourage Member States to utilize the capacity-building assistance provided by UNODC to strengthen their criminal justice systems, including with regard to newly emerging challenges;

Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems

(p) Request Member States to initiate or strengthen proactive crime prevention policies, programmes and strategies that address the root causes of crime and that optimize cooperation between different sectors of government, civil society and the business sector;

(q) Request Member States to adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments and data collection, focusing on all sectors of the justice system and informal justice mechanisms;

(r) Request Member States to build national and regional efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice reform on international standards, human rights treaties and relevant United Nations standards and norms, and make use of tools and handbooks developed by UNODC for that purpose;

(s) Request Member States to strengthen their support for the work of UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, which is a cornerstone of the advancement of the rule of law and human rights, and a prerequisite for the effective and sustainable fight against organized crime, corruption and terrorism;

Data collection, research and trend analysis and cooperation in the forensic field

(t) Invite States to develop national plans to gradually adopt the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and to strengthen national criminal justice statistical systems, in order to improve the capacity for relevant, high-quality and standardized statistical data so as to adequately monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the associated targets and indicators;

(u) Encourage UNODC to further develop and provide methodological support and guidance to Member States for the implementation of the International Classification and for the production of statistical data and indicators that are relevant for the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals;

(v) Request UNODC to continue to develop, in close cooperation with Member States, technical and methodological tools and trend analyses and studies to enhance knowledge on crime trends and support Member States in designing appropriate responses in regard to specific areas of crime, in particular in their transnational dimension, while optimizing available resources;

(w) Call upon UNODC to continue to collect information on patterns and flows of wildlife and forest crime with the aim of generating systematic assessments that are needed to inform the response to that threat by the international community;

(x) Request UNODC, in collaboration with Member States, to continue to support the development of sustainable forensic science services worldwide by promoting the implementation of forensic best practices, including the development of guidelines, reference materials and training tools and the provision of quality-assurance support, and to encourage and facilitate international cooperation through the establishment and maintenance of regional forensic science networks;

Emerging policy issues and responses

(y) Invite Member States to support UNODC in strengthening its global programme of technical assistance in relation to countering cybercrime, including online child abuse and exploitation;

(z) Recognize that transnational organized wildlife and forest crime continue to expand, while prosecution and conviction rates remain low, and call upon Member States to improve national and international investigations with a focus on strengthening the collection of evidence and increasing the number of prosecutions;

Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(aa) Encourage Member States to continue to actively participate in the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC;

(bb) Call on Member States to support a strengthened culture of evaluation and accountability at UNODC, as well as the evaluation function, to enable it to fully implement its mandated work in a sustainable manner, delivering key accountability services and products with a clear focus on gender and human rights;

(cc) Urge Member States to provide UNODC with adequate, predictable and stable resources, including additional regular budget resources, to enable it to implement its mandated work in a sustainable manner;

(dd) Urge Member States to provide UNODC with greater general-purpose (unearmarked) and soft-earmarked funding to enable the Office to effectively respond to the increasing demand for technical assistance and to continue its technical cooperation in close coordination with partner countries and regional bodies.

United Nations A/71/113

General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Item 88 of the preliminary list*
Reduction of military budgets

Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains information received from Member States on their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available. The Secretary-General has, to date, received reports from 37 Governments.

* A/71/50.

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 70/21, called upon Member States to report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available, using preferably — and to the extent possible — one of the standardized reporting forms, including a "nil report" form if appropriate.

II. Actions taken by the Secretariat

2. On 8 February 2016, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in a note verbale, requested Member States to submit their reports no later than 29 April 2016. The replies received are reproduced in section III below (any additional reports received from Member States will be issued as an addendum to the present report).

3. The Office for Disarmament Affairs continues to maintain and update the online database for military expenditures (see www.un.org/disarmament/milex).

4. The Office for Disarmament Affairs has continued its efforts to promote the instrument among Member States, including through briefings and side events in the margins of the First Committee in 2015 and the Disarmament Commission, reminders, fact sheets and statistical updates.

5. The sharing of information on military expenditures is important for increasing trust between Governments in all parts of the world. However, having this information available is only the first step in confidence-building. As a follow-up measure, authorities from different countries may meet and discuss their respective military expenditures, for example, within their regional contexts. The Office for Disarmament Affairs stands ready to assist Member States and regional organizations, upon request, in making such confidence-building talks a reality.

III. Replies received from Governments

Explanatory notes

6. To date, the Secretary-General has received reports, on the basis of his request in 2016, from 37 Governments. A number of States provided clarifications and additional information on defence planning to explain their military expenditures, which are included in the present report as well.

7. The originals of the replies from States, if received by means other than the online reporting system, are available at the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

Composite table of reports from Governments

Reporting State	Submission received on	Form of submission		
		Standardized	Simplified	"Nil" report
1. Albania	11 May 2016	✓		
2. Australia	16 March 2016	✓		
3. Belarus	20 June 2016	✓		
4. Belgium	26 April 2016	✓		
5. Bulgaria	20 April 2016	✓		
6. Chile	12 May 2016		✓	
7. Colombia	15 June 2016	✓		
8. Costa Rica	16 May 2016			✓
9. Croatia	29 April 2016		✓	
10. Cyprus	26 April 2016		✓	
11. Czech Republic	22 April 2016		✓	
12. El Salvador	22 March 2016		✓	
13. Estonia	2 March 2016		✓	
14. Finland	1 June 2016	✓		
15. France	26 April 2016	✓		
16. Georgia	15 February 2016		✓	
17. Germany	12 April 2016	✓	✓	
18. Hungary	18 April 2016	✓		
19. Jamaica	3 February 2016			✓
20. Latvia	24 April 2016	✓		
21. Liechtenstein	25 April 2016			✓
22. Mexico	26 April 2016	✓		
23. Netherlands	2 May 2016	✓		
24. New Zealand	4 May 2016	✓		
25. Poland	18 April 2016	✓		
26. Portugal	11 April 2016	✓		
27. Romania	24 April 2016	✓		

Reporting State	*Submission received on*	*Form of submission*		
		Standardized	*Simplified*	*"Nil" report*
28. Russian Federation	30 April 2016		✓	
29. Serbia	21 March 2016		✓	
30. Slovakia	28 April 2016	✓		
31. Spain	27 May 2016	✓		
32. Suriname	2 May 2016		✓	
33. Switzerland	10 May 2016	✓		
34. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	29 May 2016		✓	
35. Ukraine	20 April 2016	✓		
36. United States of America	12 April 2016	✓		
37. Uruguay	30 March 2016	✓		

Albania

[Original: English]
[11 May 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: leks

Force groups / *Resource costs*	*Strategic forces* (1)	*Land forces* (2)	*Naval forces* (3)	*Air forces* (4)	*Other combat forces* (5)	*Central support and administration command*		*Total military expenditures* (11)	*Civil defence* (12)
						Support (6)	*Command* (6.1)		
1. Personnel		1 133 002	520 270	442 724	1 898 975	1 195 472	444 235	5 934 678	
1.1 Conscripts									
1.2 Active military personnel		1 388 024	425 629	363 811	1 089 482	998 112	278 408	4 543 466	
1.3 Reserves					274 830			274 830	
1.4 Civilian personnel		44 978	94 641	78 913	534 663	197 360	165 827	1 116 382	
1.5 Military pensions									
1.6 Other									
2. Operations and maintenance		806 752	431 174	487 522	418 115	1 777 884	515 618	4 437 065	
2.1 Materials for current use		193 365	64 288	30 983	17 690	1 078 671	31 292	1 416 289	
2.2 Maintenance and repair		249 048	243 687	273 534	81 163	397 139	47 842	1 292 443	
2.3 Purchased services		33 341	27 097	13 358	123 924	17 712	5 592	221 024	
2.4 Other		330 998	96 102	169 647	195 338	284 362	430 862	1 507 309	
2.5 Other (NATO costs)			72 185				137 639	209 824	
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		166 350	19 685	1 297 667	112 426	26 872	75 755	1 698 755	
3.1 Procurement									
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines				892 667				892 667	
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads									
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs									
3.1.4 Ships and boats									
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles									
3.1.6 Artillery									

Force groups / Resource costs	Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	Central support and administration command: Support (6)	Central support and administration command: Command (6.1)	Total military expenditures (11)	Civil defence (12)
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons									
3.1.8 Ammunition		95 401						95 401	
3.1.9 Electronics and communications					15 000	9 798	75 755	100 553	
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles									
3.1.11 Other				405 000	32 708			437 708	
3.2 Construction									
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields									
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities									
3.2.3 Electronics facilities									
3.2.4 Personnel facilities					14 966			14 966	
3.2.5 Training facilities									
3.2.6 Other		70 949	19 685	0	45 752	17 074	0	157 460	
4. Research and development									
4.1 Basic and applied research									
4.2 Development testing and evaluation									
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**2 406 104**	**971 129**	**2 227 913**	**2 429 561**	**3 000 228**	**1 173 247**	**12 280 322**	

Abbreviations: NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Australia

[Original: English]
[16 March 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Australian dollars

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		5 938 610.00	3 088 487.00	3 159 126.00		3 308 300.00			17 982.00		15 512 505.00
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		2 899 443.00	1 557 539.00	1 503 290.00		1 425 987.00			17 456.00		7 403 715.00
1.3 Reserves		163 437.00	30 398.00	58 284.00					526.00		252 645.00
1.4 Civilian personnel		75 971.00	63 165.00	74 458.00		1 882 313.00					2 095 907.00
1.5 Military pensions		2 799 759.00	1 437 385.00	1 523 094.00							5 760 238.00
2. Operations and maintenance		1 727 478.00	1 980 063.00	1 752 187.00		6 073 998.00			23 899.00		11 557 625.00
2.1 Materials for current use		2 540.00	11 713.00	4 305.00		203 032.00			2 145.00		223 735.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		24 843.00	9 591.00	37 247.00		1 352 981.00			1 810.00		1 426 472.00
2.3 Purchased services		267 633.00	139 870.00	242 326.00		2 386 027.00			12 789.00		3 048 645.00
2.4 Other		1 432 462.00	1 818 889.00	1 468 309.00		2 131 958.00			7 155.00		6 858 773.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		1 382 132.00	1 123 985.00	1 343 458.00		1 664 380.00					5 513 955.00
3.1 Procurement		1 382 008.00	1 123 606.00	1 343 099.00		681 806.00					4 530 519.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads			30 398.00								
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		309 529.00	223 827.00	414 190.00		308 566.00					1 256 112.00
3.1.8 Ammunition											

Resource costs/Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8) Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other		1 072 479.00	899 779.00	928 909.00		373 240.00					3 274 407.00
3.2 Construction		124.00	379.00	359.00		982 574.00					983 436.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other		124.00	379.00	359.00		982 574.00					983 436.00
4. Research and development		1 244.00	2 274.00	1 794.00		145 118.00			176.00		150 606.00
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		1 244.00	2 274.00	1 794.00		145 118.00			176.00		150 606.00
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**9 049 464.00**	**6 194 809.00**	**6 256 565.00**		**11 191 796.00**			**42 057.00**		**32 734 691.00**

Belarus

[Original: Russian]
[20 June 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Belarusian roubles

	Force groups					*Central support administration and command*			*Military assistance*					
Resource costs	*Strategic forces*	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Other military forces*	*Administration*	*Command*	*Paramilitary forces*	*Home territory*	*Abroad*	*United Nations peacekeeping*	*Undistributed*	*Total military expenditure*	*Civil defence*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
1. Operating costs	**5 957 885 756.7**		**1 357 588 882.4**			**115 947 952.5**	**2 450 352 055.1**			**449 271.6**			**9 882 223 918.3**	**39 400.0**
1.1. Personnel	3 103 272 619.0		956 007 230.1			107 759 218.4	1 801 643 980.8			449 271.6			5 969 132 319.9	39 400.0
1.1.1. Conscripts	14 930 029.1		5 737 909.3			0.0	6 953 449.6						27 621 388.0	
1.1.2. Other military personnel including reserves	1 830 017 872.4		739 387 056.2			93 416 568.9	1 572 457 699.7			449 271.6			4 235 728 468.8	
1.1.3. Civilian personnel	1 258 324 717.5		210 882 264.6			14 342 649.5	222 232 831.5						1 705 782 463.1	39 400.0
1.2. Operations and maintenance	2 854 613 137.7		401 581 652.3			8 188 734.1	648 708 074.3						3 913 091 598.4	
1.2.1. Materials for current use	1 024 704 627.5		91 254 372.7			1 656 544.8	348 311 369.5						1 465 926 914.5	
1.2.2. Maintenance and repair	824 244 487.9		279 428 401.9			458 660.0	79 836 571.0						1 183 968 120.8	
1.2.3. Purchased services	918 005 132.0		22 066 572.3			4 866 691.6	175 348 808.3						1 120 287 204.2	
1.2.4. Rent costs														
1.2.5. Other	87 658 890.3		8 832 305.3			1 206 837.6	45 211 325.5						142 909 358.7	
2. Procurement and construction	**1 045 406 242.0**		**1 480 932 543.2**			**39 958 053.3**	**290 728 885.2**						**2 857 025 723.7**	
2.1. Procurement	748 754 143.0		1 480 927 843.1				91 291 063.9						2 320 973 050.0	
2.1.1. Aircraft and engines			1 289 509 637.7										1 289 509 637.7	

Resource costs	Force groups					Central support administration and command		Military assistance						
	Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other military forces	Administration	Command	Paramilitary forces	Home territory	Abroad	United Nations peace-keeping	Undistributed	Total military expenditure	Civil defence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2.1.2. Missiles, including conventional warheads														
2.1.3. Nuclear warheads and bombs														
2.1.4. Ships and boats														
2.1.5. Armoured vehicles		6 032 005.7											6 032 005.7	
2.1.6. Artillery														
2.1.7. Other ordnance and ground force weapons		765 547.6		188 634 015.1				9 964 636.2					199 364 198.9	
2.1.8. Ammunition		11 098 871.0						1 995 444.0					13 094 315.0	
2.1.9. Electronics and communications		460 911 251.8		204 691.0				13 571 205.4					474 687 148.2	
2.1.10. Non-armoured vehicles		218 843 706.3		64 759.2				37 703 354.0					256 611 819.5	
2.1.11. Other		51 102 760.6		2 514 740.1				28 056 424.3					81 673 925.0	
2.2. Construction		296 652 099.0		4 700.1		39 958 053.3		199 437 821.3					536 052 673.7	
2.2.1. Air bases, airfields														
2.2.2. Missile sites														
2.2.3. Naval bases														
2.2.4. Electronics, etc.		15 159 100.1		4 700.1									15 163 800.2	
2.2.5. Personnel facilities						25 169 297.4		95 348 575.0					120 517 872.4	
2.2.6. Medical facilities		31 469 664.8											31 469 664.8	

Resource costs	Force groups: Strategic forces	Force groups: Land forces	Force groups: Naval forces	Force groups: Air forces	Force groups: Other military forces	Central support administration and command: Administration	Central support administration and command: Command	Paramilitary forces	Military assistance: Home territory	Military assistance: Abroad	Military assistance: United Nations peace-keeping	Undistributed	Total military expenditure	Civil defence
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
2.2.7. Training facilities														
2.2.8. Warehouses, depots, etc.		124 736.1					2 156 366.6						2 281 102.7	
2.2.9. Command and administration facilities		249 996.9											249 996.9	
2.2.10. Fortifications														
2.2.11. Shelters														
2.2.12. Land														
2.2.13. Other		249 648 601.1					12 632 389.3	104 089 246.3					366 370 236.7	
3. Research and development		**48 103 279.9**		**28 812 611.1**				**4 126 090.0**					**81 041 981.0**	
3.1. Basic and applied research		117 862.9						4 126 090.0					4 243 952.9	
3.2. Development, testing and evaluation		47 985 417.0		28 812 611.1									76 798 028.1	
Total (1+2+3)		**7 051 395 278.7**		**2 867 334 036.6**			**155 906 005.8**	**2 745 207 030.3**			**449 271.6**		**12 820 291 623.0**	**39 400.0**

Belgium

[Original: English]
[26 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel					853.81	2 118.99					2 972.80
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel					811.25	778.02					1 589.27
1.3 Reserves					1.60						1.60
1.4 Civilian personnel					40.96	248.73					289.69
1.5 Military pensions						1 092.24					1 092.24
2. Operations and maintenance					462.22	153.12					615.34
2.1 Materials for current use					106.99	14.78					121.77
2.2 Maintenance and repair					194.55	24.39					218.94
2.3 Purchased services					38.75	17.80					56.55
2.4 Other					121.93	96.15					218.08
3. Procurement and construction (investments)					196.63	12.18					208.81
3.1 Procurement					170.87	2.57					173.44
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines					86.92						86.92
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats					8.44						8.44
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles					9.86						9.86
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons					2.83						2.83
3.1.8 Ammunition					43.22						43.22

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians (f)*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.9 Electronics and communications					7.71	2.57					10.28
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles					11.89						11.89
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction					25.76	9.61					35.37
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other					25.76	9.61					35.37
4. Research and development						6.55					6.55
4.1 Basic and applied research						6.55					6.55
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)					**1 512.66**	**2 290.84**					**3 803.50**

Bulgaria

[Original: English]
[20 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: leva

Resource costs/ Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peace-keeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		243 730 508.00	72 732 109.00	141 067 574.00	223 262 199.00	101 509 464.00					782 301 854.00
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		233 461 155.00	66 121 282.00	131 515 154.00	115 971 124.00	66 283 804.00					613 352 519.00
1.3 Reserves					465 849.00						465 849.00
1.4 Civilian personnel		10 269 353.00	6 610 827.00	9 552 420.00	106 825 226.00	35 225 660.00					168 483 486.00
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		11 800 893.00	23 399 498.00	40 649 365.00	148 943 287.00	64 544 700.00					289 337 743.00
2.1 Materials for current use		6 156 853.00	16 834 842.00	9 557 882.00	55 608 813.00	26 801 590.00					114 959 980.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		739 084.00	3 362 075.00	21 874 681.00	1 535 573.00	1 257 373.00					28 768 783.00
2.3 Purchased services		1 122 338.00	1 652 675.00	6 286 547.00	35 787 030.00	20 660 928.00					65 509 518.00
2.4 Other		3 782 621.00	1 549 906.00	2 930 255.00	56 011 871.00	15 824 809.00					80 099 462.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		2 549 636.00	367 650.00	9 599 095.00	24 039 503.00	8 092 147.00					44 648 031.00
3.1 Procurement		1 541 136.00	367 650.00	9 599 095.00	19 982 993.00	1 319 764.00					32 810 638.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines			108 334.00	1 840 733.00							1 949 067.00

Resource costs/ Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peace-keeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats		126 432.00	48 494.00								174 926.00
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles					30 432.00						30 432.00
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition		335 872.00			41 967.00						377 839.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		315 917.00	15 717.00	7 134 853.00	15 164 207.00	1 096 314.00					23 727 008.00
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles					963 793.00						963 793.00
3.1.11 Other		762 915.00	195 105.00	623 509.00	3 782 594.00	223 450.00					5 587 573.00
3.2 Construction		1 008 500.00			4 056 510.00	6 772 383.00					11 837 393.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities		329 388.00			12 111.00	52 016.00					393 515.00
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		679 112.00			3 766 265.00	365 871.00					4 811 248.00
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other					278 134.00	6 354 496.00					6 632 630.00

Resource costs/ Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peace-keeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
4. Research and development		2 800.00		195.00	73 965.00	9 701.00					86 661.00
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		2 800.00		195.00	73 965.00	9 701.00					86 661.00
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**258 083 837.00**	**96 499 257.00**	**191 316 229.00**	**396 318 954.00**	**174 156 012.00**						**1 116 374 289.00**

Chile

[Original: Spanish]
[12 May 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Chilean pesos/thousands of United States dollars

	Land forces		*Naval forces*		*Air forces*		*Total*	
	M$	*MUS$*	*M$*	*MUS$*	*M$*	*MUS$*	*M$*	*MUS$*
1. Personnel	422 131 459	25 294	284 262 220	26 306	166 927 443	14 895		
2. Operations and maintenance	77 327 004	10 746	64 249 177	59 802	24 368 034	81 702		
3. Investments	6 980 353	138	2 008 822	97 743	2 853 282	762		
4. Research and development	138 451				7 612 244	38		
Total	**506 577 267**	**36 196**	**350 520 219**	**183 851**	**201 761 003**	**97 397**	**1 058 858 489**	**317 444**

Abbreviations: M$, thousands of Chilean pesos; MUS$, thousands of United States dollars.

Columbia

[Original: Spanish]
[15 June 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Colombian pesos

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peace-keeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditure*
1. Personnel		5 331 957.10	941 983.74	514 792.62	6 026 565.38	5 809 632.67					18 624 931.51
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel											
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel											
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		1 248 774.39	288 249.55	654 117.45	1 172 521.36	2 202 552.95					5 566 215.70
2.1 Materials for current use		377 615.97	102 948.44	106 098.74	359 564.91	396 964.06					1 343 192.12
2.2 Maintenance and repair		272 219.01	34 605.39	381 795.64	284 744.28	65 648.48					1 039 012.80
2.3 Purchased services		213 972.49	77 017.64	68 400.25	168 924.86	770 217.66					1 298 532.90
2.4 Other		384 966.92	73 678.08	97 822.82	359 287.31	969 722.75					1 885 477.88
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		267 781.76	424 490.62	322 348.07	264 434.28	189 195.15					1 468 249.88
3.1 Procurement		204 842.77	366 127.20	286 569.68	114 640.48	138 627.34					1 110 807.47
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		66 863.97	608.73	160 315.40							227 788.10
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			333 633.35								333 633.35
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		4 730.56									4 730.56
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition		57 839.70	5 951.89	3 371.70	607.75						67 771.04

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peace-keeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditure*
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		836.35		3 999.69	26 000.00	3 599.73					34 435.77
3.1.11 Other		74 572.19	25 933.23	118 882.89	88 032.73	135 027.61					442 448.65
3.2 Construction		62 938.99	58 363.42	35 778.39	149 793.80	50 567.81					357 442.41
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				24 489.59							24 489.59
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			22 039.03			10 399.51					32 438.54
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		20 868.88	26 211.80	11 233.48	89 259.81	16 279.26					163 853.23
3.2.5 Training facilities			6 587.27		10 239.50						16 826.77
3.2.6 Other		42 070.11	3 525.32	55.32	50 294.49	23 889.04					119 834.28
4. Research and development			2 226.98	999.28		7 994.15					11 220.41
4.1 Basic and applied research			2 226.98	999.28		7 994.15					11 220.41
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**6 848 513.25**	**1 656 950.89**	**1 492 257.42**	**7 463 521.02**	**8 209 374.92**		**764 342.60**			**25 670 617.50**

Croatia

[Original: English]
[29 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: kunas

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	1 029 548 876.00	198 624 335.00	232 582 623.00	1 022 062 679.00	2 482 818 513.00
Operations and maintenance	196 781 288.00	109 009 424.00	222 036 065.00	631 339 222.00	1 159 165 999.00
Procurement and construction	396 610 706.00	46 329 415.00	54 665 326.00	145 664 603.00	643 270 050.00
Research and development			218 513.00	13 466 684.00	13 685 197.00
Others					
Total	**1 622 940 870.00**	**353 963 174.00**	**509 502 527.00**	**1 812 533 188.00**	**4 298 939 759.00**

Note: Pensions paid to military retirees are not included in Croatian military expenditures.

Cyprus

[Original: English]
[26 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel					209.75
Operations and maintenance					52.11
Procurement and construction					33.70
Research and development					
Others					
Total					**295.56**

Czech Republic

[Original: English]
[22 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of koruny

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	7 707 513.23		2 978 679.85	14 691 720.67	25 377 913.75
Operations and maintenance	2 020 746.36		3 337 943.63	8 001 946.46	13 360 636.45
Procurement and construction	2 938 718.51		1 896 758.43	3 241 895.16	8 077 372.10
Research and development			231.65	432 749.44	432 981.09
Others					
Total	**12 666 978.10**		**8 213 613.56**	**26 368 311.73**	**47 248 903.39**

Notes:

Fiscal year 2015:

The State budget of the Czech Republic for the fiscal year 2015 was approved by the Parliament of the Czech Republic in Act No. 345/2014 Coll., in the total amount of CZK 1,218,455,071,000. The Ministry of Defence budget chapter for the fiscal year 2015 was approved in the total amount of CZK 43,783,137,000. The actual outlays of the Ministry of Defence budget chapter were CZK 47,342,011,000 in 2015; the 2015/2014 comparison (index) is 1.08. The military expenditures, based on the definition in the Vienna Document and in line with the United Nations methodology for the fiscal year 2015, represent a total amount of CZK 47,248,903,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

The State budget of the Czech Republic for the year 2016 was approved by the Czech Parliament and published in Act No. 400/2015 Coll., State budget of the Czech Republic for the year 2016. The total amount of the State budget expenditures is CZK 1,218,455,071,000; the 2016/2015 comparison (index) is 1.02. The 2016 Ministry of Defence budget chapter amounts to CZK 47,783,137,000; the 2016/2015 comparison (index) is 1.09. The military expenditures, as defined in the Vienna Document on the basis of the United Nations methodology, represent the amount of CZK 47,760,137,000 for the fiscal year 2016.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[22 March 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: United States dollars

Item	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Total*
Personnel (remuneration)	96 165 719.36	9 579 871.08	7 494 330.56	113 239 925.00
Operations	10 611 420.00	523 087.71	495 218.03	11 629 725.74
Procurement	8 689 590.00	2 129 297.29	1 435 136.97	12 254 024.26
Total	**115 466 729.36**	**12 232 260.08**	**9 424 685.56**	**137 123 675.00**

Item	*Column*	*Total*
Remuneration	51	115 793 230.00
Procurement of goods and services	54	26 050 920.00
Financial expenditures and current transfers	55 and 56	4 354 335.00
Institutional investment	54 and 61	2 200 000.00
Total		**148 398 485.00**

Estonia

[Original: English]
[2 March 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: euros

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	50 901 427.00	5 499 841.00	9 944 525.00	61 523 322.00	127 869 115.00
Operations and maintenance	22 026 930.00	2 233 274.00	11 277 648.00	82 769 441.00	118 307 293.00
Procurement and construction	15 539 771.00	1 660 966.00	1 950 125.00	151 350 051.00	170 500 913.00
Research and development				963 742.00	963 742.00
Others					
Total	**88 468 128.00**	**9 394 081.00**	**23 172 298.00**	**296 606 556.00**	**417 641 063.00**

Finland

[Original: English]
[1 June 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		299 462.00	227 656.00	1 155 542.00		301 088.00	28 770.00	22 388.00			2 034 906.00
1.1 Conscripts		32 074.00	4 958.00	1 926.00		22.00					38 980.00
1.2 Active military personnel		214 238.00	76 882.00	1 120 940.00		113 329.00	28 770.00	22 388.00			1 576 547.00
1.3 Reserves		4 464.00	656.00	667.00		966.00					6 753.00
1.4 Civilian personnel		48 686.00	145 160.00	32 009.00		186 771.00					412 626.00
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		173 990.00	50 274.00	46 119.00		741 929.00	15 645.00	37 293.00			1 065 250.00
2.1 Materials for current use						199 260.00					199 260.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair											
2.3 Purchased services		118 914.00	38 472.00	24 482.00		190 745.00					372 613.00
2.4 Other		55 076.00	11 802.00	21 637.00		351 924.00	15 645.00	37 293.00			493 377.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		174 256.00	28 650.00	168 562.00		110 045.00					481 513.00
3.1 Procurement		174 256.00	28 650.00	168 562.00		110 045.00					481 513.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		14 633.00		135 549.00							150 182.00
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		35 585.00	656.00	11 103.00							46 688.00
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			27 000.00								27 000.00
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		13 600.00									13 600.00
3.1.6 Artillery		2 395.00									2 395.00
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		35 321.00									35 321.00
3.1.8 Ammunition		22 537.00									22 537.00

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		31 615.00	1 650.00	21 910.00		58 610.00					113 785.00
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		18 570.00									18 570.00
3.1.11 Other						51 435.00					51 435.00
3.2 Construction											
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other											
4. Research and development		1 785.00	802.00	3 104.00		10 785.00					16 476.00
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		1 785.00	802.00	3 104.00		10 785.00					16 476.00
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**649 493.00**	**307 382.00**	**1 373 327.00**		**1 163 847.00**	**44 415.00**	**59 681.00**			**3 598 145.00**

France

[Original: French]
[26 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel						10 934.20				11.00	10 945.20
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel						8 139.45				11.00	8 150.45
1.3 Reserves						2 794.75					2 794.75
1.4 Civilian personnel											
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		1 211.22	1 727.93	1 581.88		3 758.38					8 279.41
2.1 Materials for current use		372.62	194.57	255.29		3 608.09					4 430.57
2.2 Maintenance and repair		782.29	1 237.78	1 179.95		24.30					3 224.32
2.3 Purchased services											
2.4 Other		56.31	295.58	146.64		125.99					624.52
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		68.49	138.68	376.65		11 068.94					11 652.76
3.1 Procurement		68.49	138.68	376.65		9 971.98					10 555.80
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition											

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction						1 096.96					1 096.96
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other											
4. Research and development						533.91					533.91
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**1 279.71**	**1 866.61**	**1 958.53**		**26 295.43**				**11.00**	**31 411.28**

Notes:

The White Paper on defence and national security, published on 29 April 2013, is an official public diplomacy and policy document that sets out the goals and principles of France's defence policy for the next 15 to 20 years. Based on an in-depth analysis of the strategic context, it establishes the framework (political, doctrinal, capabilities, legal, human and financial) for the activities of the armed forces in the years ahead.

As Europe's leading military power, France has decided to maintain a high level of political and military ambition through new operational contracts for the armed forces, commensurate with the risks and expected threats and with our country's major international responsibilities (vis-à-vis the United Nations and its alliances and defence agreements). To meet the ongoing imperative for strategic autonomy, the White Paper opts for a comprehensive military tool that covers the whole spectrum of military capabilities and guarantees autonomy of decision-making and action.

The resulting Act on military programming reflects the significant defence effort being maintained: 364 billion euros will be allocated to defence between 2014 and 2025, including 179.2 billion euros from 2014 to 2019. In the face of the deteriorating strategic context, and following up on the updates to the Act on military programming for the period 2014-2019 initiated at the request of the President of the Republic, the budgetary resources allocated to defence will be increased by 3.8 billion euros from 2015 to 2019. France, which today has the second largest military budget of the European Union, is therefore seeking to upgrade its military capabilities while also conducting many demanding operations to ensure its own security, that of its allies as well as international security.

Georgia

[Original: English]
[15 February 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: lari

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	254 204 210.00		32 840 089.00	179 430 420.00	466 474 719.00
Operations and maintenance	77 026 238.00		5 826 342.00	57 880 539.00	140 733 119.00
Procurement and construction	7 773 855.00		22 065 642.00	4 696 881.00	34 536 378.00
Research and development					
Others				37 962 796.00	37 962 796.00
Total	**339 004 303.00**		**60 732 073.00**	**279 970 636.00**	**679 707 012.00**

Germany

[Original: English]
[12 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		2 786.20	789.70	1 518.10		6 738.80			70.90	6 315.50	18 219.20
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		2 598.70	673.50	1 230.90		3 132.00				659.10	8 294.20
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		136.40	100.70	251.80		3 527.00			70.90	12.00	4 098.80
1.5 Military pensions		51.10	15.50	35.40		79.80				5 644.40	5 826.20
2. Operations and maintenance		1 966.10	954.80	2 753.80		5 032.70	25.30	80.00	185.20	274.70	11 272.60
2.1 Materials for current use		65.40	86.90	58.80		101.30			4.30		316.70
2.2 Maintenance and repair		825.20	424.40	1 803.40		512.00			56.90	0.90	3 623.80
2.3 Purchased services		154.70	48.40	175.70		721.20			4.50		1 104.50
2.4 Other		920.80	395.10	715.90		3 698.20	25.30	80.00	119.50	273.80	6 228.60
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		1 199.50	232.60	1 776.30		1 631.30			77.80	53.20	4 970.70
3.1 Procurement		1 106.90	151.20	1 567.30		1 208.80			71.50	45.10	4 150.80
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		229.30	34.10	1 352.50		454.80					2 070.70
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats										45.00	45.00
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		396.70				77.40					474.10
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition		172.70	45.30	83.00							301.00

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		4/ '0	12.50	24.00		'03.00			1.70		185.30
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		39.00				39.00			40.30		118.30
3.1.11 Other		225.10	59.30	107.80		534.60			29.50	0.10	956.40
3.2 Construction		92.60	81.40	209.00		422.50			6.30	8.10	819.90
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities									4.20		4.20
3.2.6 Other		92.60	81.40	209.00		422.50			2.10	8.10	815.70
4. Research and development		1.40	0.90	188.70		702.40			2.10		895.50
4.1 Basic and applied research				31.10		445.70					476.80
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		1.40	0.90	157.60		256.70			2.10		418.70
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**5 953.20**	**1 978.80**	**6 236.90**		**14 105.20**	**25.30**	**80.00**	**336.00**	**6 643.40**	**35 358.80**

Hungary

[Original: English]
[18 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of forint

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	42 306 200.00		21 803 600.00	88 399 781.00	152 509 581.00
Operations and maintenance	35 374 337.00		24 078 839.00	75 780 248.00	135 233 424.00
Procurement and construction	2 655 298.00		21 758 840.00	3 030 949.00	27 445 087.00
Research and development	146 000.00		458 000.00	136 000.00	740 000.00
Others					
Total	**80 481 835.00**		**68 099 279.00**	**167 346 978.00**	**315 928 092.00**

Jamaica

[Original: English]
[3 February 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Jamaican dollars

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	10 457 785.00				10 457 785.00
Operations and maintenance	1 857 933.00				1 857 933.00
Procurement and construction	1 394 440.00				1 394 440.00
Research and development					
Others					
Total	**13 710 158.00**				**13 710 158.00**

Latvia

[Original: English]
[24 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		34.57	8.65	5.15	10.93	56.76					116.06
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		33.54	8.20	4.73	8.85	26.78					82.10
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		1.03	0.45	0.42	2.08	19.05					23.03
1.5 Military pensions						10.93					10.93
2. Operations and maintenance		15.22	7.92	9.13	1.80	50.25					84.32
2.1 Materials for current use		3.51	1.24	0.45	0.19	8.23					13.62
2.2 Maintenance and repair		0.35	0.02	0.50		9.13					10.00
2.3 Purchased services		0.27	0.36	0.45	0.08	11.67					12.83
2.4 Other		11.09	6.30	7.73	1.53	21.22					47.87
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		21.58	1.16	16.58	1.03	14.12					54.47
3.1 Procurement		17.33	1.01	13.90	0.12	6.70					39.06
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		13.85									13.85
3.1.6 Artillery											

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		0.23				0.66					0.89
3.1.8 Ammunition		1.32			0.04	3.17					4.53
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		0.72	1.01	13.85	0.07	1.89					17.54
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		1.00		0.05	0.01	0.98					2.04
3.1.11 Other		0.21									0.21
3.2 Construction		4.25	0.15	2.68	0.91	7.42					15.41
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				2.52							2.52
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			0.11								0.11
3.2.3 Electronics facilities		0.50		0.08		0.15					0.73
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		1.17	0.04	0.02	0.80	3.12					5.15
3.2.5 Training facilities				0.01	0.01	0.10					0.12
3.2.6 Other		2.58		0.05	0.10	4.05					6.78
4. Research and development											
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**71.37**	**17.73**	**30.86**	**13.76**	**121.13**					**254.85**

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[26 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: Mexican pesos

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peace-keeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		48 590 960 165.00									48 590 960 165.00
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		48 590 960 165.00									48 590 960 165.00
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel											
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		14 713 594 553.00									14 713 594 553.00
2.1 Materials for current use		6 943 480 000.00									6 943 480 000.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair											
2.3 Purchased services		6 991 018 455.00									6 991 018 455.00
2.4 Other		779 096 098.00									779 096 098.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		7 869 100 000.00									7 869 100 000.00
3.1 Procurement		6 557 159 521.00									6 557 159 521.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		5 295 007 021.00									5 295 007 021.00
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peace-keeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition											
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		1 262 152 500.00									1 262 152 500.00
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction		1 311 940 479.00									1 311 940 479.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields		184 980 000.00									184 980 000.00
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		1 126 960 479.00									1 126 960 479.00
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other											
4. Research and development		100 000 000.00									100 000 000.00
4.1 Basic and applied research		100 000 000.00									100 000 000.00
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**71 273 654 718.00**									**71 273 654 718.00**

Netherlands

[Original: English]
[2 May 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8)* Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		923 778	521 248	394 517	286 933	2 105 214	1 335	37 845	1 252		4 272 122
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		819 659	407 569	345 648	261 372	312 029	1 335	37 845	1 252		2 186 709
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		104 119	113 679	48 869	25 561	398 461					690 689
1.5 Military pensions						1 394 724					1 394 724
2. Operations and maintenance		297 445	223 118	317 339	50 223	1 253 090	1 243	188 226	4 240		2 334 924
2.1 Materials for current use		14 207	4 219	756	364	126 631	14	21 403	290		167 884
2.2 Maintenance and repair		107 389	102 140	160 845	2 783	246 865		46 096	854		666 972
2.3 Purchased services				71 010							71 010
2.4 Other		175 849	116 759	84 728	47 076	879 594	1 229	120 727	3 096		1 429 058
3. Procurement and construction (investments)						1 108 709		38 476			1 147 185
3.1 Procurement						859 611		38 476			898 087
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines						165 683					165 683
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads						68 384					68 384
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats						126 278					126 278
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles						98 295					98 295
3.1.6 Artillery						524					524
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons						6 962					6 962

Resource costs/Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8)* Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
3.1.8 Ammunition						57 601		38 476			96 077
3.1.9 Electronics and communications						75 496					75 496
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles						101 747					101 747
3.1.11 Other						158 641					158 641
3.2 Construction						249 098					249 098
3.2.1 Airbases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other						249 098					249 098
4. Research and development						61 612					61 612
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation						61 612					61 612
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**1 221 223**	**744 366**	**711 856**	**337 156**	**4 528 625**	**2 578**	**264 547**	**5 492**		**7 815 843**

New Zealand

[Original: English]
[4 May 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of New Zealand dollars

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8)* Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		272.349	116.541	136.420		309.286					
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		238.224	105.044	118.077		161.839					
1.3 Reserves		10.147	1.778	2.468		1.614					
1.4 Civilian personnel		23.977	9.719	15.875		145.833					
1.5 Military pensions						123.107					
2. Operations and maintenance		67.795	43.014	80.076		369.084					
2.1 Materials for current use		27.553	18.097	26.974		11.257					
2.2 Maintenance and repair		15.839	7.464	11.939		225.881					
2.3 Purchased services		22.301	13.976	35.849		111.881					
2.4 Other		2.102	3.478	5.314		20.064					
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		49.628	7.882	313.051		11.994					
3.1 Procurement		42.44	6.59	305.62		7.88					
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		1.023	0.271	304.556							
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			1.444								
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		0.015									
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		16.294									

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8)* Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.8 Ammunition		13.430	3.825	0.667		-1.359					
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		7.366	0.675	0.582		8.841					
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		2.684				0.332					
3.1.11 Other		1.625	0.379	-0.181		0.061					
3.2 Construction		7.191	1.288	7.427		4.117					
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.3 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities			0.011	0.229		0.043					
3.2.5 Training facilities		0.504				1.763					
3.2.6 Other		6.686	1.277	7.198		2.311					
4. Research and development		1.789	3.565	1.789		0.487					
4.1 Basic and applied research		0.823	1.640	0.823		0.224					
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		0.966	1.925	0.966		0.263					
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**384.370**	**169.715**	**523.908**		**686.733**					

Notes:

1. The 2015 report is for the period 1 July 2014-30 June 2015.
2. New Zealand's military expenditure includes expenditure by both the New Zealand Defence Force and Veterans' Affairs New Zealand, but not the Ministry of Defence.

The latter provides policy advice and procurement services but is not part of the New Zealand Defence Force.

3. Research and development costs are included within the personnel and operating costs in parts 1 and 2. The costs in part 4 are therefore not cumulative.
4. Depreciation and capital charge costs are not included.
5. United Nations peacekeeping costs do not include the base salaries of New Zealand Defence Force personnel deployed on those operations.
6. The New Zealand Defence Force does not specifically record the cost of aid to civilians or military assistance and cooperation. Those costs are included under resource costs 2-6.
7. Pensions are War Disablement Pensions and Surviving Spouse Pensions administered by Veterans' Affairs New Zealand.
8. Recoveries of costs and credits from suppliers are included where applicable, which is the reason for the inclusion of some negative figures in the report.

Poland

[Original: English]
[18 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of zlotys

Resource cost/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8)* Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		2 575.20	494.90	1 223.70	626.50	11 482.20					16 402.50
1.1 Conscripts		41.40	9.10	14.90	0.90	18.40					84.70
1.2 Active military personnel		2 413.70	417.40	979.00	550.40	3 149.60					7 510.10
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		120.10	68.40	229.80	75.20	1 740.10					2 233.60
1.5 Military pensions						6 574.10					6 574.10
2. Operations and maintenance		826.70	194.30	337.90	451.40	5 674.80					7 485.10
2.1 Materials for current use		277.90	51.60	214.10	83.90	812.50					1 440.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		468.80	131.40	82.90	24.40	2 018.70					2 726.20
2.3 Purchased services		1.50	0.40	1.20	53.70	1 540.90					1 597.70
2.4 Other		78.50	10.90	39.70	289.40	1 302.70					1 721.20
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		2 407.80	788.00	6 094.70	656.10	3 315.90					13 262.50
3.1 Procurement		2 235.30	689.70	5 825.40	547.10	2 073.50					11 371.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		21.60	29.20	5 607.20	4.30						5 662.30
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		446.50		122.00		45.90					791.70
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			381.50			2.00					383.50
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		940.60				2.40					943.00
3.1.6 Artillery		23.30	0.50			1.20					25.00

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8)* Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		362.30	5.70	12.20	216.80	97.70					694.70
3.1.8 Ammunition		1.20	6.90	9.60	140.00	386.20					543.90
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		212.40	70.50	37.20	76.50	896.30					1 292.90
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		143.60	11.70	33.70	60.70	269.50					519.20
3.1.11 Other		83.80	6.40	3.50	48.80	372.30					514.80
3.2 Construction		172.50	98.30	269.30	109.00	1 242.40					1 891.50
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other											
4. Research and development		129.50	255.00	2.70		283.90					671.10
4.1 Basic and applied research		129.50	255.00	2.70		283.90					671.10
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**5 939.20**	**1 732.20**	**7 659.00**	**1 734.00**	**20 756.80**						**37 821.20**

Portugal

[Original: English]
[11 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		498 817.00	341 898.00	235 220.00		110 885.00					1 186 820.00
1.1 Conscripts		78 477.00	12 784.00	20 932.00		2 069.00					114 262.00
1.2 Active military personnel		346 473.00	277 652.00	174 499.00		104 717.00					903 341.00
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		73 867.00	51 462.00	39 789.00		4 099.00					169 217.00
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		53 309.00	68 028.00	45 564.00		48 301.00					215 202.00
2.1 Materials for current use		6 097.00	14 654.00	11 511.00		922.00					33 184.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		7 194.00	14 919.00	9 100.00		1 680.00					32 893.00
2.3 Purchased services		14 177.00	19 763.00	12 387.00		14 691.00					61 018.00
2.4 Other		25 841.00	18 692.00	12 566.00		31 008.00					88 107.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		53 981.00	91 660.00	61 202.00		123 613.00					330 456.00
3.1 Procurement		53 981.00	91 660.00	61 202.00		117 579.00					324 422.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											

Resource costs/Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8) Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition			224.00	1 423.00		6.00					1 653.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other		53 981.00	91 436.00	59 779.00		117 573.00					322 769.00
3.2 Construction						6 034.00					6 034.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other						6 034.00					6 034.00
4. Research and development											
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**606 107.00**	**501 586.00**	**341 986.00**		**282 799.00**					**1 732 478.00**

Romania

[Original: English]
[24 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of lei

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		1 837 810	305 561	563 029		3 836 885					6 543 285
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		1 505 440	219 827	434 913		772 890					2 933 070
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		124 641	49 271	55 967		350 038					579 917
1.5 Military pensions*		207 729	36 461	72 149		2 713 957					3 030 298
2. Operations and maintenance		278 981	98 970	389 637		627 923					1 395 511
2.1 Materials for current use		39 300	5 133	63 619		14 430					122 482
2.2 Maintenance and repair		25 800	7 091	93 697		11 790					138 378
2.3 Purchased services		29 126	8 838	6 684		23 483					68 131
2.4 Other		184 755	77 908	225 637		578 220					1 066 520
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		760 746	97 556	1 241 920		287 380					2 387 602
3.1 Procurement		750 283	89 939	1 192 949		223 171					2 256 342
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines			40 808	953 706							994 514
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		424 800		1 705							426 505
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			27 838								27 838
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		64 662				7 647					72 309
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordinance and ground force weapons						407					407

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.8 Ammunition		221 771	1 265	1 993		151					225 180
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		36 162	18 314	232 575		214 538					501 589
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		2 888	1 714	2 970		428					8 000
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction		10 463	7 617	48 971		64 209					131 260
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				21 010							21 010
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			3 258								3 258
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		2 356		1 590		9 361					13 307
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other		8 107	4 359	26 371		54 848					93 685
4. Research and development		1 130	71	470		8 967					10 638
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		1 130	71	470		8 967					10 638
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**2 878 667**	**502 158**	**2 195 056**		**4 761 155**					**10 337 036**

Russian Federation

[Original: English]
[30 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of roubles

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	220 589.00	109 982.00	86 476.00	133 177.00	550 224.00
Operations and maintenance	30 419.00	6 542.00	3 438.00	9 566.00	49 965.00
Procurement and construction	188 629.00	300 883.00	295 362.00	457 612.00	1 242 486.00
Research and development					
Others	142 910.00	282 864.00	277 085.00	357 808.00	1 060 667.00
Total	**582 547.00**	**700 271.00**	**662 361.00**	**958 163.00**	**2 903 342.00**

Serbia

[Original: English]
[21 March 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of dinars

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	8 969 465.00		3 844 224.00	16 021 948.00	28 835 637.00
Operations and maintenance	1 891 154.00		1 022 675.00	17 529 565.00	20 443 394.00
Procurement and construction				5 799 208.00	5 799 208.00
Research and development				288 536.00	288 536.00
Others					
Total	**10 860 619.00**		**4 866 899.00**	**39 639 257.00**	**55 366 775.00**

Slovakia

[Original: English]
[28 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	162 398.92		85 551.65	252 305.89	500 256.46
Operations and maintenance	13 128.07		43 027.39	114 677.12	170 832.58
Procurement and construction	42 312.41		64 455.53	72 092.67	178 860.61
Research and development			1 373.89	61.25	1 435.14
Others	2.94			38 078.07	38 081.01
Total	**217 842.34**		**194 408.46**	**477 215.00**	**889 465.80**

Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[27 May 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		56 617.97	15 296.28	9 442.76		4 595 127.94				1 528 190.00	6 204 674.95
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		56 617.97	15 296.28	9 442.76		3 203 628.06					3 284 985.07
1.3 Reserves						582 976.21					582 976.21
1.4 Civilian personnel						808 523.67				337 140.00	1 145 663.67
1.5 Military pensions										1 191 050.00	1 191 050.00
2. Operations and maintenance		575 134.23	317 408.11	393 246.95		657 447.40					1 943 236.69
2.1 Materials for current use		140 618.60	66 587.50	100 451.48		97 793.41					405 450.99
2.2 Maintenance and repair		222 174.29	172 299.50	191 891.86		78 696.96					665 062.61
2.3 Purchased services		68 564.27	21 522.82	42 081.79		156 902.93					289 071.81
2.4 Other		143 777.07	56 998.29	58 821.82		324 054.10					583 651.28
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		362 137.53	369 846.35	718 768.38		302 074.62					1 752 826.88
3.1 Procurement		350 821.29	362 643.01	707 [illegible]3.39		235 523.62					1 656 081.31
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		70 027.99	2 171.99	626 766.82		106 899.09					805 865.89
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads			11 029.26	45 569.67							56 598.93
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			299 034.12								299 034.12
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		101 881.20	2 465.03								104 346.23
3.1.6 Artillery		161.50									161.50
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		10 572.56	6 683.07	1 835.84		3 118.68					22 210.15

Resource costs/Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8) Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
3.1.8 Ammunition		64 765.74	12 548.24	1 063.53		7 066.87					85 444.38
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		15 605.26	6 749.90	3 077.78		57 070.44					82 503.38
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		65 081.77	5 884.62	10 012.86		1 894.63					82 873.88
3.1.11 Other		22 725.27	16 076.78	18 766.89		59 473.91					117 042.85
3.2 Construction		11 316.24	7 203.34	11 674.99		66 551.00					96 745.57
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other		11 316.24	7 203.34	11 674.99		66 551.00					96 745.57
4. Research and development						98 759.80					98 759.80
4.1 Basic and applied research						22 916.09					22 916.09
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation						75 843.71					75 843.71
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**993 889.73**	**702 550.74**	**1 121 458.09**		**5 653 409.76**				**1 528 190.00**	**9 999 498.32**

Suriname

[Original: English]
[2 May 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Suriname dollars

Resource cost/Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	81 474 782.14	5 995 396.68	4 397 133.87	57 241 910.79	149 109 223.48
Operations and maintenance	19 970 250.01	133 477.70	159 266.10	14 735 176.04	34 998 169.85
Procurement and construction	475 998.20	4 492.00	14 636.10	2 016 544.79	2 511 671.09
Research and development	14 600.00			59 482.13	74 082.13
Others					
Total	**101 935 630.35**	**6 133 366.38**	**4 571 036.07**	**74 053 113.75**	**186 693 146.55**

Switzerland

[Original: English]
[10 May 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Swiss francs

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		493.80		156.80		1 021.80					1 672.40
1.1 Conscripts		138.00		51.30		19.70					209.00
1.2 Active military personnel		355.80		105.50							461.30
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel						1 002.10					1 002.10
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		666.60		304.70		305.30	118.20	8.10			1 402.90
2.1 Materials for current use						152.60					152.60
2.2 Maintenance and repair		568.10		282.40		43.70					894.20
2.3 Purchased services		19.10				66.60					85.70
2.4 Other		79.40		22.30		42.40	118.20	8.10			270.40
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		747.40		286.90		97.90					1 132.20
3.1 Procurement		606.60		205.30		1.90					813.80
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines				183.30							183.30
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		38.70									38.70
3.1.6 Artillery		38.70									38.70
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		210.10									210.10
3.1.8 Ammunition		88.00		22.00							110.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		73.70									73.70
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		17.70				0.20					17.90
3.1.11 Other		139.70				1.70					141.40
3.2 Construction		140.80		81.60		96.00					318.40
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				57.60							57.60
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities		105.60		24.00							129.60
3.2.6 Other		35.20				96.00					131.20
4. Research and development		71.00		42.60		31.00					144.60
4.1 Basic and applied search		8.50		7.10		4.10					19.70
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		62.50		35.50		26.90					124.90
Total (1+2+3+4)		**1 978.80**		**791.00**	-	**1 456.00**	**118.20**	**8.10**			**4 352.10**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

[Original: English]
[29 May 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of denars

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		2 599 091.00		186 479.00		1 351 558.00					4 137 128.00
1.1 Conscripts		2 567 081.00		180 936.00		856 147.00					3 604 164.00
1.2 Active military personnel											
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		32 010.00		5 543.00		390 411.00					427 964.00
1.5 Military pensions						105 000.00					105 000.00
2. Operations and maintenance		255 350.00		70 218.00		799 896.00					1 125 464.00
2.1 Materials for current use		15 994.00				103 812.00					119 806.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		41 107.00		7 300.00		44 524.00					92 931.00
2.3 Purchased services											
2.4 Othe;		198 249.00		62 918.00		651 560.00					912 727.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		106 986.00		428 222.00		103 200.00					638 408.00
3.1 Procurement		106 986.00		42ª 222.00		8 200.00					543 408.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines				425 400.00							425 400.00
3 1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		2 278.00		2 822.00							5 100.00
3.1.8 Ammunition		55 708.00									55 708.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		12 100.00				5 200.00					17 300.00
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		36 900.00				3 000.00					39 900.00
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction						95 000.00					95 000.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other						95 000.00					95 000.00
4. Research and development											
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**2 961 427.00**		**684 919.00**		**2 254 654.00**					**5 901 000.00**

Ukraine

[Original: English]
[20 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of hryvnias

	Force groups					Central support and administration			Military assistance				
Item of expenditure	*Strategic forces*	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Other military forces*	*Support*	*Administration*	*Paramilitary forces*	*In the country*	*Abroad*	*United Nations peace-keeping*	*Undistributed*	*Total military expenditures*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*	*(14)*
1. Operating costs		11 934 320.30	865 462.90	3 931 586.40	13 518 479.20	9 178 257.70	280 035.10	12 629.50			478 442.40	2 856.60	40 202 070.10
1.1 Personnel		9 714 907.20	740 128.50	2 774 028.60	10 411 404.40	2 828 566.00	265 561.40	12 629.50			478 433.70	2 856.60	27 228 515.90
1.1.1 Conscripts		37 408.70	217.30	7 843.70	22 765.30			12 629.50				2 856.60	83 721.10
1.1.2 Other military personnel		9 306 728.10	698 457.60	2 544 622.30	8 111 398.90	2 828 566.00	167 308.90				478 433.70		24 135 515.50
1.1.3 Civilian personnel		370 770.40	41 453.60	221 562.50	2 277 240.20		98 252.50						3 009 279.30
1.2 Operations and maintenance		2 219 413.10	125 334.40	1 157 557.80	3 107 074.80	6 349 691.70	14 473.70				8.70		12 973 554.20
1.2.1 Materials for current use		45 512.40	17 464.30	23 816.80	945 795.90	5 632 309.70	5 524.80						6 670 424.00
1.2.2 Maintenance and repair		1 237 594.00	65 745.40	835 099.30	168 454.30	106 359.90	782.40						2 414 035.30
1.2.3 Purchased services		12 705.30	3 124.20	8 245.70	1 426 371.70	422 672.60	5 183.40						1 878 302.80
1.2.4 Rental property					2 587.00	3 608.90							6 195.90
1.2.5 Other costs		923 601.40	39 000.50	290 396.00	563 865.90	184 740.60	2 983.10				8.70		2 004 596.20
2. Procurement and construction		2 880 819.80	165 795.30	698 123.10	2 168 984.10	2 792 780.00							8 706 502.20
2.1 Procurement		2 876 020.50	162 932.10	670 093.20	1 412 238.00	1 736 329.90							6 857 613.60
2.1.1 Aircraft and engines				184 446.10		192 963.30							377 409.40

Item of expenditure	Force groups					Central support and administration		Military assistance				Undistributed	Total military expenditures
	Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other military forces	Support	Administration	Paramilitary forces	In the country	Abroad	United Nations peace-keeping		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
2.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		383 528.50											383 528.50
2.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs			160 309.10										160 309.10
2.1.4 Ships and boats		544 759.30											544 759.30
2.1.5 Armoured vehicles		325 030.80				654 488.00							979 518.80
2.1.6 Artillery		8 651.20				3 199.80							11 851.00
2.1.7 Other land forces weapons		505 798.60											505 798.60
2.1.8 Ammunition		750.10	252.60	568.30	196 136.50	851 178.30							1 048 885.70
2.1.9. Electronics and communications													
2.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles													
2.1.11 Other		1 107 502.00	2 370.40	485 078.80	1 216 101.50	34 500.50							2 845 553.20
2.2 Construction		4 799.30	2 863.20	28 029.90	756 746.10	1 056 450.10							1 848 888.60
2.2.1 Air bases, airfields		741.50		11 861.70									12 603.20
2.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			379.20										379.20
2.2.3 Electronics facilities				12 688.50									12 688.50
2.2.4 Personnel facilities						7 408.00							7 408.00
2.2.5 Medical facilities						12 275.20							12 275.20

Item of expenditure	Force groups					Central support and administration			Military assistance				
	Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other military forces	Support	Administration	Paramilitary forces	In the country	Abroad	United Nations peace-keeping	Undistributed	Total military expenditures
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
2.2.6 Training facilities						4 639.50							4 639.50
2.2.7 Warehouses and storage						5 024.50							5 024.50
2.2.8 Command and administrative facilities						7 024.60							7 024.60
2.2.9 Fortifications					745 874.90	84 700.50							830 575.40
2.2.10 Shelters													
2.2.11 Other		4 057.80	2 484.00	3 479.70	10 871.20	935 377.80							956 270.50
3. Research and development		77 368.40	1 000.00	6 031.70	53 710.70	37 638.00							175 748.80
3.1 Basic and applied research													
3.2 Development, testing and evaluation		77 368.40	1 000.00	6 031.70	53 710.70	37 638.00							175 748.80
Total		**14 892 508.50**	**1 032 258.20**	**4 635 741.10**	**15 741 174.00**	**12 008 675.70**	**280 035.10**	**12 629.50**			**478 442.40**	**2 856.60**	**49 084 321.10**

United States of America

[Original: English]
[12 April 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: millions of United States dollars

Resource costs/Force groups[a]	*(1) Strategic forces*[b]	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		78 922	67 135	49 845		17 124					213 026
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel[c]		45 576	43 054	29 030		6 197					123 857
1.3 Reserves		13 478	2 741	5 131							21 350
1.4 Civilian personnel[d]		19 868	21 340	15 684		10 927					67 819
1.5 Military pensions[e]											
2. Operations and maintenance		48 451	32 992	38 262		59 713					179 418
2.1 Materials for current use											
2.2 Maintenance and repair											
2.3 Purchased services											
2.4 Other											
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		22 006	42 841	37 257		8 551				17 203	127 858
3.1 Procurement		19 171	40 617	35 827		5 728				17 203	118 546
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		5 615	15 664	11 165							32 444
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		1 602		4 764							6 366
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs[f]										17 203	17 203
3.1.4 Ships and boats			13 715								13 715
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		1 891									1 891
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons			3 144								3 144
3.1.8 Ammunition		1 292	879	684							2 855

Resource costs/Force groups[a]	*(1) Strategic forces*[b]	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other		8 771	7 215	19 214		5 728					40 928
3.2 Construction[a]		2 835	2 224	1 430		2 823					9 312
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other											
4. Research and development		7 281	16 160	22 757		17 928					64 126
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**156 660**	**159 128**	**148 121**		**103 316**				**17 203**	**584 428**
6. Undistributed		(1 268)	420	(953)		(2 922)	1 975	12 907		9 706	19 865
7. Total (5+6)		**155 392**	**159 548**	**147 168**		**100 394**	**1 975**	**12 907**		**26 909**	**604 293**

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

Notes:

[a] The contents of each force group is explained in accompanying documentation.

[b] All strategic forces are contained in the Army, Navy and Air Force columns.

[c] Includes accruals and the Government contribution to retirements for military personnel.

[d] Includes accruals and the Government contribution to retirements for civilians employed by Department of Defense.
Additional civilian pay in military construction, family housing, research, development, test and evaluation and revolving and management funds is ~30 per cent.

[e] Disbursements of military pensions, which are not disbursed by the Department of Defense, are not included in this report. However, see footnotes c and d.

[f] All atomic energy defence activities, including weapons, materials production, naval reactor development and verification/control technology.

[g] Includes the cost of defence family housing.

Military expenditures of the United States of America, fiscal year 2015

In accordance with the United Nations Instrument for Standard International Reporting

(In millions of United States dollars at current prices; for fiscal year ending 30 September 2015)

The military expenditures (actual outlays) are of the individual military departments (Army, Navy, Air Force) and the defence agencies within the Department of Defense, as well as the Department of Energy (for defence nuclear programmes) and the Department of Homeland Security (for defence-related activities).

These expenditures are entered for each force group in the United Nations Instrument as follows:

Strategic forces (column 1): these forces do not have a separate service or military department in the United States, therefore spending data are not readily available for them. All resources for strategic offensive, defensive and command, control and communications forces are contained in the budgets of the Air Force, Navy and Army.

Land forces (column 2): budget of the Department of the Army.

Naval forces (column 3): budget of the Department of the Navy, including the Navy and the Marine Corps.

Air forces (column 4): budget of the Department of the Air Force.

Other military forces (column 5): not applicable. All active and reserve military forces are financed from the above military service budgets.

Central support administration and command (column 6): the budgets of the defence agencies (Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Information Systems Agency, Defense Contract Audit Agency, etc.) which provide defence-wide support and general administration.

United Nations peacekeeping (column 7): includes outlays for support of United Nations peacekeeping forces.

Military assistance and cooperation (column 8): includes foreign military financing, economic support fund and other programmes in the category "international security assistance", budget of the United States Government, fiscal year 2015.

Emergency aid to civilians (column 9): included in the cost of total military forces; not separately provided.

Undistributed (column 10): Department of Energy, outlays of the National Nuclear Security Administration, environmental and other defence activities. Also includes Department of Homeland Security outlays for defence-related activities, including for Coast Guard operating expenses and infrastructure/acquisition/construction and improvements and for infrastructure protection and information security.

Civilian personnel (row 1.4): additional civilian pay in military construction, family housing, research, development, testing and evaluation, and revolving and management funds is ~30 per cent.

Military pensions (row 1.5): disbursements of military pensions, which are not disbursed by the Department of Defense, are not included in this report. However, the active military personnel and civilian personnel entries (rows 1.2 and 1.4) include accruals and the Government contribution to retirements for military personnel and civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

Nuclear warheads and bombs (row 3.1.3): all atomic energy defence activities, including weapons, materials production, naval reactor development and verification and control technology.

Construction (row 3.2): includes the cost of defence family housing.

Uruguay

[Original: Spanish]
[30 March 2016]

Fiscal year: 2015

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Uruguayan pesos

Resource costs/Force groups	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Other military forces*	*Total*
Personnel	4 499 894.00	1 716 540.00	1 073 219.00		7 289 653.00
Operations and maintenance	524 213.00	555 910.00	352 920.00		1 433 043.00
Procurement and construction (investments)	49 543.00	160 070.00	226 492.00		436 105.00
Research and development		1 710.00			1 710.00
Other					
Total	**5 073 650.00**	**2 434 230.00**	**1 652 631.00**		**9 160 511.00**